Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method of immobilizing a target molecule to a solid support surface capable of interacting with the target molecule, which method comprises the steps of:

complexing the target molecule with a vesicular structure formed by a solution containing cationic detergents, said vesicular structure capable of forming a dissociable complex with the target molecule,

contacting the complex formed with the solid support surface to thereby bind the target molecule to the surface,

dissociating the complex, and

removing the ~~vesicular structure~~ cationic detergents from the solid support surface to leave the target molecule immobilized on the surface,

wherein the target molecule is a low molecular weight organic molecule or oligonucleotide.

Claim 2 (currently amended): The method according to claim 1, wherein the vesicular structure is selected from liposomes ~~and~~ or micelles.

Claim 3 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the vesicular structure is a micelle.

Claim 4 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the target molecule and the vesicular structure carry opposite electric charges.

Claim 5 (currently amended): The method according to claim 1, wherein the target molecule and the solid support surface carry electric charges of ~~the same~~ a same kind.

Claim 6 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the target molecule carries a negative charge.

Claim 7 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the target molecule and the solid support surface each carry a negative charge, and the vesicular structure carries a positive charge.

Claim 8 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein binding of the target molecule to the surface causes at least partial dissociation of the complex.

Claim 9 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the target molecule is a ligand capable of binding an analyte.

Claim 10 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the target molecule is a capture agent capable of binding a ligand or a ligand-binding agent.

Claims 11-12 (cancelled)

Claim 13 (currently amended): The method according to ~~claim 11~~ claim 1, wherein the target molecule is an artificial oligonucleotide.

Claim 14 (cancelled)

Claim 15 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the solid support surface comprises a reactive group capable of reacting with a functional group of the target molecule to form a covalent bond.

Claim 16 (original): The method according claim 1, wherein the solid support surface comprises one member of a specific binding pair, and the other member of the binding pair is conjugated to or part of the target molecule.

Claim 17 (original): The method of claim 16, wherein the surface-bound member is avidin or streptavidin, and the target molecule is biotin-tagged.

Claim 18 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the solid support surface comprises a hydrogel.

Claim 19 (currently amended): The method according to claim 18, wherein the hydrogel is ~~based on~~ a dextran polymer hydrogel.

Claim 20 (original): The method according to claim 19, wherein the dextran comprises carboxymethyl groups.

Claim 21 (original): The method according to claim 20, wherein the carboxymethyl groups are activated to reactive groups.

Claim 22 (currently amended): The method according to claim 1, wherein ~~the~~ ratio of target molecule to vesicular structure is about 1:1.

Claim 23 (currently amended): The method according to claim 3, wherein ~~the~~ ratio of target molecule to micelle is about 1:1.

Claim 24 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the vesicular structure is a micelle comprising cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB).

Claim 25 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the method is carried

out in a flow cell.

Claim 26 (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the solid support is a sensor surface.

Claim 27 (original): The method according to claim 26, wherein the sensor surface permits detection of events at the surface by mass-sensing.

Claim 28 (original): The method according to claim 27, wherein the mass-sensing comprises evanescent wave sensing.

Claim 29 (currently amended): The method according to claim 28, wherein the evanescent wave sensing is ~~based on~~ surface plasmon resonance.

Claim 30 (withdrawn): The method according to claim 1, wherein the solid support is a chromatographic particle.

Claim 31 (currently amended): A method of sensitizing a solid support surface with a ligand, which method comprises the steps of:

providing a capture agent oligonucleotide for the ligand, which capture agent is capable of binding to the solid support surface,

complexing the ~~capture agent~~ oligonucleotide with a vesicular structure

formed by a solution containing cationic detergents, said vesicular structure capable of forming a dissociable complex with the ~~capture agent~~ oligonucleotide,

contacting the complex formed with the solid support surface to thereby bind the ~~capture agent~~ oligonucleotide to the surface,

dissociating the complex,

removing the ~~vesicular structure~~ cationic detergents from the solid support surface to leave the ~~ligand~~ oligonucleotide immobilized on the surface, and

contacting the solid support surface with the ligand, which ligand is conjugated to a second oligonucleotide complementary to the capture agent oligonucleotide, to bind the ligand to the immobilized capture agent.

Claim 32 (cancelled)

Claim 33 (original): The method according to claim 31, wherein different discrete areas of the solid support surface supporting a general capture agent are selectively contacted with different ligands to provide a solid support surface with an array of different ligands.

Claim 34 (original): The method according to claim 31, wherein different discrete areas of the solid support surface, each supporting a different capture agent, are contacted with different ligands to provide a solid support surface with an array of different ligands.

Claim 35 (original): The method according to claim 31, wherein the solid support surface is a sensor surface.

Claim 36 (withdrawn): A method for assaying a sample for at least one analyte, which method comprises contacting the sample with a solid support surface sensitized with at least one analyte-binding ligand by to the method according to claim 31, and detecting binding of the analyte to the surface.

Claim 37 (withdrawn): A method for studying analyte-ligand binding interactions, which method comprises contacting at least one analyte with a solid support surface sensitized with at least one analyte-binding ligand by to the method according to claim 31, and studying binding interactions between anlyte and ligand at the surface.

Claim 38 (withdrawn): A reagent kit comprising:

a first oligonucleotide having a function for coupling to a solid support,

a second oligonucleotide complementary to the first oligonucleotide and having a function for direct or indirect coupling to a ligand, and

a surfactant.

Claim 39 (withdrawn): The kit according to claim 38, wherein the first and second oligonucleotides independently of each other are selected from aminoligonucleotides.

Claim 40 (withdrawn): The kit according to claim 38, wherein the second oligonucleotide is an aminoligonucleotide modified by N-succinimidyl 3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (SPDP) conjugation.

Claim 41 (withdrawn): The kit according to claim 40, wherein the kit further comprises a reagent for reducing the pyridyldithio group of the N-succinimidyl 3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate-modified aminoligonucleotide to a thiol group.

Claim 42 (withdrawn): The kit according to claim 38, wherein the surfactant is cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB).

Claim 43 (withdrawn): The kit according to claim 38, wherein the kit further comprises instructions for use thereof.

Claim 44 (withdrawn): The kit according to claim 43, wherein the instructions comprise directions for mixing the surfactant with an aqueous liquid such that the surfactant forms vesicular structures in the liquid.